

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents a review of related literature related to the research, which is based on relevant theory and previous research finding. Later, sociolinguistics, language varieties, swearing, dialect, style, types of swearing, the purposes for using swearing, and “*Yowis Ben*” movie would be discussed.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study about language. However, it is not simply a language because, in sociolinguistics, there are several areas, which can explain some of the different ways about studying language, such as how does each individual uses language when they communicate with other people, or how people in each country and areas has a different language. It is how a state or country establishes the language that they use in their organization and education (Meyerhoff, 2006). Further, Wardhaugh (2006) states that sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society to be a better understanding structure of language and how the function of languages in communication is.

Sociolinguistics is a very expansive field, and it can be used to describe many different ways of studying languages, (Meyerhoff, 2007). Ascertain cultures around the world expand their communication base,

intergroup and interpersonal relations take on escalating significance. The term of sociolinguistics can be used in another way (Koerner,2002; Gumperz & Cook-Gumperz, 2008). Based on the explanation above, sociolinguistics is studying language and society that was used based on the purpose itself. Sometimes, people can use different words or phrases to give information to the receiver or someone whom they talk with, although the meaning is the same.

2.2 Language Varieties

Humans in this world interact with other people by using language, most of them learn and acquire more than one language. When they were the child they will learn the first language or mother language. Then they grew up and starts to obtain also learn a second language. By acquiring a foreign language they will be able to use more than one language but many languages in social communication.

In one source, monolingual communities, a major way of marking factors such as distance, solidarity, formality, and intimacy is to switch from one language variety to more than one language, as it is stated by Crystal (2003). Everybody has his or her language variation to interact and it depends on the situation. For example, they are Chinese, Japanse, or Korean and they speak Chinese, Korean, and Japanese respectively. It is as simple as that, language and ethnicity are virtually synonymous (Coulmas,1999). So, language

varieties are the variation of the language, used by an individual, group by group, speaker to speaker in terms of dialect, accent, and pronunciation.

2.3 Swearing

Swearing was seldom used in ancient times (Montagu, 2001). Swearing is a reaction of a word for something that is not favored. It usually happens when someone starts to say a word beyond people patience in common. When people hear about swearing with high intonation, they will think that the speaker used bad language and it was so rude.

In Ancient Greek and Latin, swearing was done using the names of God, and it was not related to use of bad language (Ljung, 2010). Swearing is a form of expression, as a person can express anger for instance, of the swearing words in single words are "shit", "fuck", "ass" and others are in short phrases which are found in the utterances in the Tropic Thunder movie such as "Goddamn it". Similarly, Ljung (2011) states that using emotive language in which has a primary function to express the speaker's feelings is refers to swearing. Thus, swearing is a tool to express someone's feelings of emotion towards something or someone.

Furthermore, Crystal (2003) divides the swearing to be two classes. The first class is the swearing which is dealing with words that refer to body parts and functions. The second class of swearing words is the words which

are dealing with the names of sacred places, devils, Gods, etc. For instance “God”, “Dear Lord”, “by the holy sacrament”, “heavens”, and “hell”. Swearing often occurs in society daily talks. It is caused why swearing is considered as a powerful word to express someone’s feeling.

2.3.1 Dialect

Something that concerns variations which are located regionally or socially called dialect as it is stated by (Spolsky, 1998). Dialect also signifies that the language variation comes from a group of users that are relative in numbers, living in one certain place, geography dialect or regional dialect. The users of a dialect have specific features that mark them as someone who has the same dialect although they have their idiolect. Holmes (2000) states that some speech features which are grouped and become significant for its diversity of each other is called dialect.

2.3.2 Style

The further study of dialect is complicated by the fact that speakers can take a different styles of speaking. All can speak very formal or very informal, your selection being governed situations. Style is often analyzed along the scale of formality, the level of formality is influenced by some factors like emotional involvement, topic, differences among participants, etc (Janet Holmes, 2001). Furthermore, Wardaugh (2006) says that people used

by some of the language, whether it came from different regions or counties, naturally, they will follow the style of language, because of the varieties of language controlled by the native speaker itself.

2.4 Type of Swearing

Nowdays, we differentiate a much larger variety of swearing words be based many taboo categories. A whole the world, the most usually used taboo categories for swearing implicate body parts, bodily functions, religion, and sex (Pinker, 2007).

There are many types of swearing generally used in society communication. The types of swearing have a distinctive characteristics that make it different from others. Based on Pinker (2007), swearing words are divided into five types, they are :

1. Descriptive Swearing

Descriptive swearing is the real meaning literally which refers to a swearing that uses some taboo words (carnal). For example: “let’s fuck”.

2. Idiomatic Swearing

Idiomatic swearing is swearing words use metaphorically to refer to exploitation and commonly use the transitive verb. Example: “it’s fucked up”.

3. Abusive Swearing

Awaken and emotional reactions are not only when speakers wish to express their own distress to the listener. Abusive swearing used with intent to abuse, insult, or intimidate someone. Example: "fucked you, motherfucker".

4. Emphatic Swearing

Emphatic swearing is an ungrammatical profanity, where the vulgar idioms and expletives gather in common conversation or sentence. This swearing used to emphasize a point. For example: "This is fucking amazing".

5. Cathartic Swearing

The blurting out taboo words in moments of sudden pain, negative feelings, frustration, or regret. For example: "Fuck!!"

2.5 The Purposes for Using Swearing Words

Every uttered swearing word is believed to a particular power. Hence, when someone who utters swearing they are expressing their feelings when upset or happy. Swearing is most effective and surprising when they are spoken in certain places and situations which they are not expected, for example in public speech, in precarious, etc (Andersson in Karjalainen, 2002).

Besides, when a swearing show in different social contexts, that swearing will have different fucntions (Holmes, 2013). They can express

anger, frustration, and insult, or they may also express solidarity and friendliness. On the other hand, Andersson (in Karjalainen, 2002) has generalized the categorizations of the purposes of swearing words into three motives: psychological, social, and linguistic motives. Those concepts of swearing motives proposed by Andersson (in Karjalainen, 2002) are also discussed by other linguistics are presented below.

2.5.1 Psychological Motives

Psychological motives in swearing are dealing with human's emotions. In daily life, people may get angry or frustrated about something surprising or unpleasant. The reaction or strong emotion towards the frustration or anger usually released through physical violence towards something or verbal swearing.

Considered to be harmless is verbal swearing, to switch physical violence, and return the stability of a human's emotions or feelings (Montagu in Karjalainen, 2002). Inline with Montagu's opinion, Jay (2009) states that the function of swearing is the same as the horn car's function. Therefore, it shows someone's emotion or feeling, for example when anger, frustration, joy, and surprise. The emotion feelings which include in the psychological motives of swearing are non-emphatic feelings, surprise, frustration, sorrow, anger, and joy.

2.5.2 Social Motives

Social motives for swearing are nearly connected to someone's social relationships with others through interaction. When swearing is used in invectives, there are both psychological and social motives (Andersson, 1985). As previously mentioned, uttering different social contexts possess different functions of swearwords (Holmes, 2013).

Therefore, in daily life many social motives for people to swear. As usual, people swear, for instance, to insult, amuse, and to surprise someone. Even, swearing can also be used to show social distance or solidarity, strengthen group identity, indicate intimacy or friendship, etc. It should be noted that socially motivated swearing may have a positive value, or what sociolinguistics call covert prestige (Andersson, 1985).

2.5.3 Linguistic Motives

Every people view on swearwords may be different. People may think that those words are completely unadaptable and must be deleted from society, another person may think they are acceptable on some occasions, and some others may argue that they are receivable in all circumstances. By following Andersson (in Karjalainen, 2002), everyone is free to uses any words in vocabulary as long as they are capable to deliver the messages

people want to communicate. For example, both these sentences are receivable “What a very nice rocking chair” and “What a fucking nice rocking chair.” Everyone has various ways of speaking in expressing themselves using different structures, grammatical, and lexicon.

Therefore, the linguistic motives of swearing are not directed to other people. They seem like to show as unspoiled motives on linguistic subjects or to give pressure on what person tries to communicate or interact. Indeed, linguistic motives can also show people’s way of speaking in everyday life.

2.6 *Yowis Ben* Movie

The movie has become the source of this study. Ellis (2001) states that movie is defined as a motion picture which is done by many hands such as writer, actors, directors, various technicians involved in lighting and stage management, editors, cameramen, and continuity people. The development of the movie is a very amazing starting of technology expansion. People build the movie factory in many countries and right now, the access to get movies is very easy because of the internet. Furthermore, people watch the movie is not just for entertainment but also we can get the lesson from the movie.

“*Yowis Ben*” movie is one of Indonesia movie with comedy genre and in this movie 80% using Javanese language. “*Yowis Ben*”

movie tells about the story of Bayu Skak and friends who are still in one of Senior High School. They want to be popular in their school. Then, Bayu Skak forms a band with members Joshua Suherman as Dini, Tutus Thomson as Yayan, and Brandon Salim as Nando. They named their band “*Yowis Ben*”. When “*Yowis Ben*” grew up in the music scene of Malang city, the split between “*Yowis Ben*” personnel to appear.

In this research, movie becomes the source and the utterances swearing words of the main characters, Bayu Skak used as the object of the study.

